

The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1687

MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 2, 1893

XXXI—NO. 43.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 100 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts; Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Bullock's jewelry store, south Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block, Dealer in Stationery, Pens, Manufacturers' Books and Exchange. Collections in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Joe Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio \$150,000 Capital S. Hunt, Pres. T. C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGISTS.

Z. T. BALZTLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Z. and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Stationery, and Blank Books, Open House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS:

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 53 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., Manufacturers of Threading Machines, Portable, Semi Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a perfect quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturer of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

CROCEPIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Products. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time 27 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here) 4:25 a. m.
No. 36 1:15 p. m.
No. 37 daily 3:50 p. m.
No. 38 (stops here) 6:30 p. m.
No. 39 local 9:27 p. m.

SOUTH.
No. 41 (starts here) 6:30 a. m.
No. 45 daily 10:21 a. m.
No. 37 7:25 p. m.
No. 38 (starts here) 7:25 p. m.
No. 39 local 12:26 p. m.
Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE GOING TOWARD TOLEDO

Gosip at Washington About the Proposed Annexation of Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is stated now that the reported protest of England against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States was premature. It is said at the state department that it has not been received, and there is no intimation that it will come, but the opinion prevails that it might be expected at any time.

Lord Rosebery's statement to the Hawaiian delegation that England, France and Germany would protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, is believed to have good foundation only so far as England is concerned. The interests of France and Germany in that country are not of sufficient importance to warrant either of them in proceeding even so far as a protest against the political absorption of the islands by the United States, in case it was deemed best by this country to take that action.

Dr. Mort Smith, the Hawaiian representative here expects England to protest and to protest vigorously. He thinks that there will be a concentration at Honolulu as rapidly as possible of the naval forces of England now in the Pacific for the purpose of making a demonstration.

The general sentiment here is in favor of annexing Hawaii, and that the administration is not lukewarm in the matter as shown in the official approval by the president and cabinet of the action of the commander of the United States warship Boston in landing marines.

Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, a member of the house foreign affairs committee, said, "I approve of the steps already taken by the representatives of the United States at Honolulu, as it has prevented the government of Great Britain from assuming a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in absolute possession in the near future, which if to avoid we were compelled to accept, the proposition for annexation at once, I would favor it. Our government should look to its own interests first, which Great Britain never fails to do. No European power should be allowed to seize Hawaii at any time, and especially while the representatives are begging at our doors for annexation. It is claimed that no international treaty would be violated by annexation. France and Great Britain recognized the independence of the islands in 1843, and subsequently the United States. Much will depend upon the developments of the next few days, but I believe with careful consideration, keeping American interests constantly in view, we shall reach a conclusion which will be satisfactory to the people of our country."

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL PARLORS

Good set of TEETH for \$5.00
Best set of TEETH for \$6.00
Gold fillings, \$1 up. Teeth cleaned, 75c.
Silver fillings, 75c. Extracted, 25c.
Amalgam fillings, Vitamins, 50c.
DR. M. D. BUSH, Mag.

WANTED.

TO LEASE MY STONE QUARRY—For a term of years to parties who have means, and business ability to develop and work the greatest capacity, the property being located on the west side of Massillon, 70 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANTI-OPTION DAY

The Hatch Bill, as Amended, Passed by the Senate.

HOW THE VOTE WAS TAKEN.

Most of the Talking Against It, but the Majority, However, Were for It.

Chandler's Resolution Favoring the Annexation of Hawaii Briefly Debated. Some Spice in the House—A Missouri Member Calls the Civil Service a Fraud. England's Protest Not Yet Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate yesterday got rid of the legislative incubus under which it has labored since the first day of the session. The anti-options bill reached the point at which voting began at 3:15 p. m. The first vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Vilas, Democrat, of Wisconsin, to the George substitute, and the amendment was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 50. Then the George substitute itself was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 51. And finally the bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. There were many members of the house of representatives (at times almost in majority of them as were senators) present in the house chamber during the vote, and the preliminary discussions of the bill, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings as well on the floor as in the crowded galleries.

The Chandler resolution, requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the commissioners from the provisional government of Hawaii for annexation of the islands, was taken up and, after a brief discussion was laid aside without action, the anti-options bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. There were many members of the house of representatives (at times almost in majority of them as were senators) present in the house chamber during the vote, and the preliminary discussions of the bill, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings as well on the floor as in the crowded galleries.

In the house the following bills were reported favorably. Enlarging the powers of the superintendent of the banking department and providing for an increase of the number of clerks; providing for payment of checks or demand drafts on depositories when the drawer shall have died before the presentation of the same, to authorize certain banks to improve and derive rent from buildings held by them for banking purposes; to provide for the formation of co-operative banking associations.

Penrose, of Philadelphia, offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, requesting Pennsylvania senators and representatives of Washington to make efforts to secure the acceptance of the proposition of the commissioners of the Sandwich Islands and to promote the annexation of these islands to the United States. Similar action was taken on a concurrent resolution offered by Penrose providing for appointment of three senators and six members of the house to consider the reports of the quarantine station commission appointed at the last session of the legislature, and to take the necessary action.

Ex-Speaker Boyer's bill for a public library and state departments building, to cost \$625,000, will be reported favorably to the house today. This bill is almost sure to become a law. It is the first step toward a new capitol.

A special committee of the house has been given charge of all anti-Pinkerton bills.

BLAINE AND HAWAII.

Features of a Day's Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—When the house convened yesterday the speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to investigate the charges made by the governor against State Printer Meyers in his biennial message to the legislature: Messrs. Lytle, Mate, Muller, Skinner and Thornton.

The venerable legislator from Washington county, George V. Lawrence, presented a joint resolution to the house providing for a committee of three members and two senators to prepare resolutions touching the death of James G. Blaine, M. I. Lawrence referred deeply to his old friend and expressed the belief that had the legislature been in session when the announcement of death was received, a committee would have been appointed to attend the funeral. It is an eloquent memorial will be drawn up, and, of course, adopted by both branches.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

ERIN'S CAUSE.

Formal Opening of the Fight for Home Rule.

PARLIAMENT IS IN SESSION.

The Usual Ceremony of Searching the Vaults for Plotters Is Repeated.

Full Text of the Queen's Speech—Programme of Gladstone's Ministry Announced—The Egyptian Crisis. Outline of the Proposed Legislation for Ireland Measures for the Relief of Labor.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Parliament assembled yesterday, and the machinery of a session toward the outcome of which the eyes of the civilized world will be directed is in motion. The day so looked for by the Irish Home Rulers has arrived; Mr. Gladstone is entering upon the final political drama of his life, and the close of the session will see him either a victor crowned with laurel or driven from office as a reward to his long labors in the interest of his native country. It is a session fraught with great possibilities and with great dangers, such a session as Westminster has not witnessed since the memorable repeal of the corn laws.

Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of local government, including bills for the creation of parish councils in each community, and for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland and Wales, and to bills designed to control the labor trade, together with other measures to put the people in a position to compete with other countries in the production of cotton and other staples.

Contracts have been sent out to all the manufacturers a condition of which is that it is sold unless 90 per cent of the manufacturers of the western district join. The condition, it is predicted, was fulfilled last week. A meeting will be held in Chicago this week to perfect details and application will be made within a week at the state capital of Wisconsin for a charter for the National Glass Company of Chicago.

The new combination will include all the makers and jobbers of window glass in Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Ohio, Indiana and other western states, and its purpose is to control and maintain prices. This it will do by capitalization deposited, otherwise capital stock subscribed. Every factory or jobber going in will take so many shares of capital stock at \$100 per share and this will be kept in the treasury to be forfeited in case the factory or jobber it belongs to fails to keep the rules of the combine. The company will fix prices and negotiate terms with labor, but the management of plants and sale of ware will be left to the factory owners.

The combination is doubtless to put the success of its promoters anticipate, will be far-reaching and important to consumers and all interested in window glass.

Another motive for the formation of the combination is doubtless to put the factory owners in better shape to fight organized labor in the shape of the Window Glassworkers union. Wages in this industry have been very high for years past, and the employers fought for a reduction last year. With the prospect of a reduction in the future the manufacturers will certainly demand a big cut in the scale in summer. It is easily seen that a combination of all the employers would be a boon in the event of a prolonged strike.

THE RACE FOR SEATS.

A careful search of the vaults of the house of commons yesterday failed to discover any linking Guy Fawkes bag of gunpowder or dynamite bombs. Nobody expected to find any, but the ancient ceremony was performed with the same formality and ceremony as to nearly 300 years past. One of the two members grimly remarked that it was not necessary now for Guy Fawkes to conceal themselves in the vaults of the house of commons.

THE RACE FOR SEATS.

After the preliminary ceremonial there was the customary rush for seats. The first member to arrive was H. Seton Karr, Conservative M. P. for Saint Helen. Mr. Seton-Karr, who is 40 years of age and was born in India, got to the house as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. He was followed three quarters of an hour later by Mr. J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, Liberal M. P. for Mid-Leicestershire. But few of the members, however, were about at such an unaccustomed hour and it was not until about 7:15 o'clock that the stream of legislators began to set in. From that time until 11 the house presented the appearance of a theater's show room.

COAL MINERS VICTORIOUS.

An Important Measure Passed by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—Ohio coal miners have gained a victory in the house by the passage of a bill to provide for the weighing of coal before screening. Mine owners violating it are liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$1000. Messrs. Bruck, Holcomb and McElroy were the only members voting against it.

COAL MINERS VICTORIOUS

Opposing Sunday Newspapers.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—Dr. Alonso Robbins, of Philadelphia, and other members of the state pharmaceutical board, are here in the interest of the passage of the bill repealing section 11 of the pharmacy act, which provides that physicians shall be regarded as pharmacists without an examination.

In this section is repealed physicians who want to practice pharmacy hereafter will be required to pass an examination the same as now required of pharmacists.

WILL ENGLAND PROTEST?

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The members of the Allegany delegation are being flooded with petitions from their constituents urging them to vote and work against Representative Marshall's bill making it lawful to sell, publish and deliver newspapers on the Sabbath. The Pennsylvania Sabbath association will meet in this city on Feb. 14 and 15 to take steps to prevent the passage of this measure. Governor Pattison will preside at the meeting on the 14th.

MINISTER RIOT IN LONDON

Demonstration of the Starving Poor in the Face of Parliament Prevented.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—About 250 wretched looking victims of poverty and privation gathered on Tower hill yesterday and resolved to make a display of the rags and misery before the lords and commoners in parliament. The mob had no settled plan of procedure; they were too hungry for that, but one and all started in the direction of the parliament houses, the stronger and more resolute taking the lead. It was a pitiful procession and excited the sympathy and surprise of spectators. The police at first did not interfere, thinking that the gathering would disperse very soon, but when it became apparent that the famine-stricken wretches really meant to make a scene before parliament the police determined to stop them.

A force of constables halted the procession at the Thames embankment and told them they could go no further. The unfortunate huddled together to discuss what they would do. One of them began to address the others. A stout, well-fledged policeman pushed into the crowd and seized the orator by the neck—the fellow had no collar. Some of the unemployed got angry at this interference and tried to fight the police. A general melee ensued, several of the rioters being apparently anxious to be arrested with the result of getting something to eat. The police had them with their hats on, and one of the crowd was so badly hurt that he had to be taken to a hospital. Others were more or less injured. The procession was then abandoned, it being made apparent to the crowd that they would not be permitted to enter the precincts of parliament.

Capitalists are negotiating with the Union Iron and Steel company for the purchase of its rolling mill plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Officers have recovered fully \$3,000 worth of goods that were stolen by the Santa Fe trainmen on the South division of the road.

It is believed that a cabinet crisis is again imminent in Sweden on account of the agitation for a separate consular service for New York.

Twenty wagons of gold are on the way from Siberia across the Ural mountains to St. Petersburg. The wagons are accompanied by a guard of 100 men, and are to be transported by rail to the port of Vladivostok. The guard is to be increased to 200 men.

Fred Shuman, a cigar dealer of Memphis, has poisoned his two children, Louise and Frederick, aged respectively 12 and 15 years, and then took poison himself. The children are dead and Shuman is dying.

He Was Not Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 1.—The reported killing of United States Marshal Franklin on the South division of the road.

The trouble grew out of a dispute between the two men.

Severe on Alabama Dudes.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 1.—The House has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away or otherwise disposing of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigar paper in Alabama. The bill

MR. MARKLE'S REPLY.

HE REFUTES "SEVENTEEN FALSEHOODS IN SEVENTEEN LINES."

The Troubles in Which He is Involved He Attributes to the Machinations of Secret Orders—His Mental Condition, He Says, is All Right

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 19th inst. there appeared an article concerning me, most of which is the exact language appearing in the Washington Post of the 10th inst. The shortest way to reply is to say that by actual count I find it contains seventeen falsehoods in forty six successive lines. Take away this large number of falsehoods and any intelligent, sensible person can readily judge that there is but little truth left; and this being the case it is a waste of time to read such a paper, because its news is unreliable.

Among the seventeen falsehoods there is only one that I shall condescend to notice now, and this is that my "mind finally became a wreck." I never made any such statement and no physician whom I consulted for this express purpose ever said that I had unsoundness of mind or even hinted so. Dr. Stack, assistant physician at the government insane asylum, and hence an expert with whom I had about one-half hour's consultation, said: "From conversation with you I have seen no evidence of insanity." Dr. Hill, of Baltimore, a lecturer in a medical college, who makes mental diseases a specialty, replied to me in these words: "I would say by all means I have discovered no insanity or lunacy or unsoundness of mind about you." And last March, after two days' trial, to which a physician was brought to testify against me and I had none in my own behalf, the jury in a few minutes declared that "the verdict of this jury is that Ozaia J. Markle is not of unsound mind," which, conversely stated, is that I am of sound mind. This, then, is sufficient to refute this falsehood.

I do not deny that I was persecuted both in the office and out of it, and it was done by members of secret orders, and I know not why it was done. Perhaps it was done because I was too much of a Christian gentleman to associate with them, or because by their oath they were bound to obey the command of one of their order of a higher degree, even though they sinned against their conscience and the laws of God and man. At some future time I hope to show by other means that some secret orders are a greater curse than the saloon in many respects, and that some of them are like unto whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness."

O. J. MARKLE.

MARSHAL THOMAS HAGAN.
INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH HIS TRIP TO CINCINNATI!
The Massillon Marshal Does His Duty But His Cincinnati Assistant Loses His Head—Chief Dietrich Disposed to Throw Obstacles in Mr. Hagan's Way.

Mention was made yesterday of the object of Marshal Hagan's visit to Cincinnati. The Enquirer of yesterday continues the story thus:

"It was announced in yesterday's paper that M. G. Clymer had been arrested on a charge of selling maple syrup without a label on the packages. Yesterday afternoon a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Wilson for Clymer. It was directed to Chief of Police Dietrich and Thomas Hagan, a constable from Stark county.

Clymer was arrested Wednesday evening by Detective Allen and Constable Hagan and taken to Central station. Then Allen and Hagan went out to see the town. They turned up yes terday morning drunk.

"Allen went to Central station and because of his condition was suspended. Hagan went to bed and did not get up until yesterday afternoon. When he was served with the habeas corpus he went to court and reported that he did not have the prisoner. Chief Dietrich reported also that he did not have the prisoner.

"Thus Judge Wilson was in a situation where, as he expressed it, he had the habeas but not the corpus. Hagan started out to get Clymer, and while he was wandering around mourning over his headache and trying to find Clymer Major Lloyd walked into court with the man and the case was postponed until this morning.

"The plea of the habeas corpus is that Clymer is simply an employee and not an officer of the company that sold the syrup."

MARSHAL HAGAN'S STORY.

Marshal Thomas Hagan returned this morning from Cincinnati after travelling all night. Soon after his return he told an INDEPENDENT reporter his side of the story which puts the matter in an entirely different light. He said:

"I was sent as a special constable to Cincinnati with a warrant sworn out before Justice Folger by Assistant Fire Commissioner Stewart, for the arrest of the man Clymer mentioned in the Enquirer and other papers. It is the usual thing for an officer who goes to a strange city to make an arrest to first go to police headquarters and ask for assistance, so up on my arrival I went to Chief Dietrich's office, and as he was not in, I introduced myself to Assistant Chief Fisher. The latter detailed Detective Allen to accompany me, and together we hunted up Clymer and brought him to headquarters.

"This was not, however, in the middle of the night, as the Cincinnati papers have stated. Clymer finally secured a bondsman, and I arranged to meet him the following morning at headquarters at 4 o'clock. We then parted.

"When I went to bed at the Hotel Emery, I left a call for 6:30 o'clock the next morning. I was not awakened at that time and consequently did not get around to keep my appointment until 10 o'clock, or not later than a quarter after. This I can prove by half dozen officers and I can also prove that I had not been intoxicated the night before. When I arrived Chief Dietrich was not present, but came in soon after. I asked him about Clymer and he said he did not have him. He then accused me of being 'out on a tear' with Detective Allen the night

previous and of not being around at 8 o'clock. This made me pretty indignant, for though I had been with Allen a short time after leaving headquarters I was not drunk, and was not with him when he was arrested. I had an angry discussion with Dietrich and asked him to return my warrant, which I had given to his assistant. He said he did not know where it was but would hunt it up. I did not get it, however, until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by that time I had received a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wilson demanding the release of Clymer.

"As neither Dietrich nor myself had him in our possession we could not give him up. But before I started home, Prosecuting Attorney of the police court, Fred Hertenstein went with me to Clymer's attorney and a bond was given for his appearance in Massillon before Justice Folger, on next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, or sooner, should the justice wish. That is all there is to my story."

Marshall Hagan is naturally indignant at the treatment which he received at the hands of the Cincinnati papers, and at the uncalled for accusations of drunkenness made by Chief Dietrich. No one in Massillon doubts that he was badly treated in the matter, and it is hoped that his statement will set at rest all doubt as to his innocence.

BLAINE IN MASSILLION.

THE DEAD STATESMAN VISITED THIS CITY TWICE.

How He Spent the Day Here in the Campaign of 1884—A Distinguished Dinner Party—Akron's Part in the Proceedings—Robert Pinn and Blaine's Nomination.

Mr. Blaine visited Massillon twice in his career, and the day of the second occasion still lives as the most memorable in local history up to the present time. His first visit was very unexpected, and was during the Garfield campaign of 1880. Mr. Blaine was to speak in Canton, and came down from the north on the C. & W. road to Massillon, spending a few hours here the evening before. The place was dull and quiet in those days, but the word passed quickly, and when the great man reached the American House everybody in town was there. He was then in the vigor of his intellectual manhood, walked with a firm, elastic tread, and hesitated at nothing. He mounted a chair in the corridor, and spoke a few words of thanks. Next day by train, on foot and in carriages all Massillon went to Canton. A procession of commercial floats over a mile long crawled through the dust to the fair grounds, eight miles away.

The second visit was in the fall of 1884. Ohio's state elections were then held in October, and there was a fierce contest going on. It became necessary for the candidate himself to spend a week in Ohio, and one day was assigned to Massillon. A monster tent was secured for the speaking, and was located near Oak Knoll. Of course it rained that day, and rained as seldom has since. It was reckoned that 30,000 strangers poured in from all directions.

The scenes of crazy enthusiasm have never been paralleled. The leaders in this were from Akron. About a thousand young fellows came down from Summit county, with a yell they had practiced until perfect. It was "Blaine! Blaine! Blaine! A k-r-o-n! Zip! Boom!" They marched on the sidewalk from the Hotel Conrad to Erie street, across, then up the other side of Main street, across to the hotel and down again. They kept this up all afternoon, being joined constantly by others, yelling like mad. There was very little drunkenness.

Charles B. Simmons and Emma Simmons, of Canton.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

George First has been appointed executor of Wiibalt First, of Washington township.

Ernst Bjorkman and Mary Bjorkman, of Canton, have assigned to James A. Rice.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

Word has been received that a meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Sunday School Association has been called to meet in Canton in the Y. M. C. A. building on Feb. 14 and 15. The object of this meeting is to make preparations for the big convention of Ohio Sunday schools to be held in Canton during June. It has been decided to hold in connection with the above a county convention, the first session to be held on Tuesday evening and participated in by members of the executive committee. Two sessions on Wednesday, at which time live topics relating to Sabbath school work will be discussed by prominent Sabbath school workers from different parts of the county. The evening meeting on Wednesday will be a platform meeting, also participated in by members of the executive committee. A general attendance from all parts of the county is desired at this meeting. Every Sunday school is urged to send delegates.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

Judge Taylor is spending the week at Carrollton.

The petit jury was dismissed this morning until 1:30 Monday afternoon.

Catherine Lewellyn has filed a petition in equity against John Lewellyn and the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company to secure payment of \$300 alimony, for which she obtained a decree in 1881.

The City National bank has purchased property fronting on South Market street, for \$25,000, and will erect thereon a fine building. The Central Savings, and George D. Harter bank already own fine blocks.

FRIDAY.

The county is now constructing a drain from Meyer's Lake to a natural water course through the Canton cemetery. The work will cost \$2,600, and is being done to protect the cemetery from possible flood. It is necessary, as part of the ditch, to build 400 feet of brick sewer, 33 inches in diameter, which passes through a bed of quicksand. This portion of the work is being rushed now, as construction in quicksand, except in winter, is almost an impossibility.

The only real estate transfer record ed to date is that of Charlotte Reed to Lizzie H. Pitts, lot 823, fourth ward of Massillon, \$650.

The will of Julia Gaume, of Louis ville, has been filed for probate.

Charles A. Hanwold has been ap pointed guardian of Glenn C. and Cora B. Wood, of Alliance.

Patrick McLinden has sued the stockholders of the Sun Coal Company for \$50.66, the amount of a judgment received in justice court.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonies of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath. Palpitation, irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, dropping, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, N.Y., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly Books free.

When I went to bed at the Hotel Emery, I left a call for 6:30 o'clock the next morning. I was not awakened at that time and consequently did not get around to keep my appointment until 10 o'clock, or not later than a quarter after. This I can prove by half dozen officers and I can also prove that I had not been intoxicated the night before. When I arrived Chief Dietrich was not present, but came in soon after. I asked him about Clymer and he said he did not have him. He then accused me of being 'out on a tear' with Detective Allen the night

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Thursday.

The new fee and salary law is taking effect with the new terms of the various county officers. Recorder Reed has been trying to figure out in houses living under the new law for about a year, and County Clerk Coxon will attempt to do the same after the 1st of February. The salaries in about every case amount to \$2,700, under the Garber bill, and there are no fees or extras. The bill establishes a regular salary of \$1,500 per annum in counties of 15,000 population, and the increase over that is based on population and taxable values. This swells the Stark county salaries to \$2,700. Under the old order of things the salaries were small but the perquisites ran up wonderfully. However, it is said that when accounts were all settled, the beneficiaries were very little, if any, better off than under the Garber law, whereby they know exactly how much they are to have.

HE WAS FRIGHTFULLY KILLED.

Christopher Wild, a hardware merchant doing business at 164 South Market street, was killed in a shocking manner last night, while driving home. He lived two miles south of Canton, and while driving over the Valley railway at South Cherry street was run down by a train backing in from North Industry. The body was horribly maimed. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A REMARKABLE COURTSHIP.

Philip Mangold and Ermania Wilson, New Baltimore.

a short time afterward at the police station. He has no relatives.

THE VALUE OF AN EAR.

The value of a human ear, at Louisville, in this country, is placed at \$50. A squabble occurred at Gadeau's saloon, in that town, over the payment of two glasses of beer, between J. H. Deatich and Levi Nuunamaker. By standers say that Nuunamaker invited the other fellow to the bar to partake, and afterwards refused payment. In the fracas Deatich's ear in some manner was inserted between Levi's jaws, and the owner, being somewhat hungry, chewed away for dear life, soon reducing that beautiful member to a sorry condition. As maybe (mutilating the human form divine) is a very serious offense, Mr. Nuunamaker has been actively engaged the past week in trying to raise means to pay \$50, in which sum Merrett thinks he is damaged.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. H. Flood and Alice J. Lantz, Canton.

Philip Mangold and Ermania Wilson, New Baltimore.

Saturday.

Jacob Marty and Lizzie Relar, of Maximo, Michael Werster and Mary Brown, of Greenpoint, have been granted licenses to wed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lou's Mounter to Sylvester Burd one lot in Albright & Webb's add. to second ward of Massillon, \$1,150.

Sylvester Burd to Catharine Tuohy one lot in A. bright & Webb's add. to second ward of Massillon, \$1,300.

A REMARKABLE COURTSHIP.

She Thought That Bill Was Losing His Strength.

May S. White has applied for a divorce from John E. White, alleging habitual drunkenness and gross cruelty. Both parties to the suit reside in Canton. The plaintiff says among other things that in September last, her husband came into the house in the evening, and threatened to cut her child's throat, seizing table knife for that purpose, and would have done so had she not interfered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Clement Quinn to Anna M. Quinn, one lot in the second ward of Massillon, \$300.

John F. Schmidt to Thomas Dodds, 45-100 acres in Tuscarawas township, \$100.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Seikel and Matilda Wackerly, of Canton.

Daniel Bischoff Jr. and Annie Olara Snyder, of Massillon.

James T. Tamm Jr. and Lena Kuenler, of Canton.

Jacob H. Longabaugh and Maggie Baum, of North Industry.

Jacob Meyer and Frances Bollinger, of Louisville.

Charles B. Simmons and Emma Simmons, of Canton.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

George First has been appointed executor of Wiibalt First, of Washington township.

Ernst Bjorkman and Mary Bjorkman, of Canton, have assigned to James A. Rice.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

Word has been received that a meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Sunday School Association has been called to meet in Canton in the Y. M. C. A. building on Feb. 14 and 15. The object of this meeting is to make preparations for the big convention of Ohio Sunday schools to be held in Canton during June. It has been decided to hold in connection with the above a county convention, the first session to be held on Tuesday evening and participated in by members of the executive committee. Two sessions on Wednesday, at which time live topics relating to Sabbath school work will be discussed by prominent Sabbath school workers from different parts of the county. The evening meeting on Wednesday will be a platform meeting, also participated in by members of the executive committee. A general attendance from all parts of the county is desired at this meeting. Every Sunday school is urged to send delegates.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

Judge Taylor is spending the week at Carrollton.

The petit jury was dismissed this morning until 1:30 Monday afternoon.

Catherine Lewellyn has filed a petition in equity against John Lewellyn and the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company to secure payment of \$300 alimony, for which she obtained a decree in 1881.

The City National bank has purchased property fronting on South Market street, for \$25,000, and will erect thereon a fine building. The Central Savings, and George D. Harter bank already own fine blocks.

FRIDAY.

The county is now constructing a drain from Meyer's Lake to a natural water course through the Canton cemetery. The work will cost \$2,600, and is being done to protect the cemetery from possible flood. It is necessary, as part of the ditch, to build 400 feet of brick sewer, 33 inches in diameter, which passes through a bed of quicksand. This portion of the work is being rushed now, as construction in quicksand, except in winter, is almost an impossibility.

The only real estate transfer record ed to date is that of Charlotte Reed to Lizzie H. Pitts, lot 823, fourth ward of Massillon, \$650.

The will of Julia Gaume, of Louis ville, has been filed for probate.

Charles A. Hanwold has been ap pointed guardian of Glenn C. and Cora B. Wood, of Alliance.

Patrick McLinden has sued the stockholders of the Sun Coal Company for \$50.66, the amount of a judgment received in justice court.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonies of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath. Palpitation, irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, dropping, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, N.Y., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly Books free.

When I went to bed at the Hotel Emery, I left a call for 6:30 o'clock the next morning. I was not awakened at that time and consequently did not get around to keep my appointment until 10 o'clock, or not later than a quarter after. This I can prove by half dozen officers and I can also prove that I had not been intoxicated the night before. When I arrived Chief Dietrich was not present, but

THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1862
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and its surroundings at ten cents per week. By mail postage free, \$5 per year; \$4.50 for six months. THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT by mail, \$1 per year; 75 cents for six months, 50 cent for three months.

Telephone Call.
COUNTERING ROOM—ONE RING
EDITORIAL ROOM—TWO RINGS.THE INDEPENDENT COMPANIE
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie Street, - MASSILLION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1893.

John P. Jones will tell what the Republican party has done for labor, at the Lincoln banquet. John P. will do the subject justice.

Representative John Thomas has won a decided victory in effecting the passage of the anti-screem bill by a vote of 63 to 3. Without question it makes him invincible as a candidate for re-election.

The record of the board of trade: One state insane asylum, one railroad division headquarters with shops to follow, two large factories whose projectors are ready to contract with the city at once.

William Walter Phelps, Republican, and minister to Germany, must be a good deal of a man since he has just been nominated as lay judge of the court of errors and appeals, in the state of New Jersey, by the Democratic governor.

The total tax rate in Canton for 1892 was 26 1/2 mills, for Alliance 27 1/2 mills and for Massillon 26 2/3 mills, which goes to show that Massillon is the cheapest city in Stark county in which to live, not to mention sundry other points in its favor, of which modesty forbids mention.

Down in Alabama the lower house of the legislature has passed a bill completely outlawing the cigarette. If the bill passes the upper house, it will forbid the giving away or sale of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigarette paper, and imposes a fine coupled with imprisonment, both provisions being mandatory, for violations of the act. We have a law—it is never enforced—forbidding the sale of cigarettes to young boys.

A bureau of public comfort has been organized in connection with the Columbia exposition, not the least of its duties being to ascertain just where people may be lodged and fed next summer. Up to this time accommodations for 16,000 visitors have been announced to this bureau, in that part of the city lying between North avenue and Seventy-ninth street:

Price of rooms per day without board:

Single room, single bed, one person, \$1.35.

Double room, double bed, one person, \$2.12; two persons, \$2.70.

Double bedded room, two double beds, two persons, \$3.50.

Double bedded room, two double beds, three persons, \$4.15.

Double bedded room, two double beds, four persons, \$5.50.

As we are now looking upon the Sandwich Islands with covetous eyes, here is some pithy information concerning them: "The islands comprising the group have an area of about 6,000 square miles, with a population of 80,000, including 2,000 Americans, about 1,200 English, German and French, 20,000 Japanese and 13,000 Chinamen. The rest are natives, who are rapidly dying out because of fondness of a very destructive liquor, and the prevalence of certain diseases, which are aggravated by filth. They live mostly in the city of Honolulu and the smaller villages, where the life is easy, though on the sugar plantations may be found sturdier men, who are superior to the Chinese as laborers. About \$30,000,000 is invested in these plantations, only one-fifth of which is owned by natives. The greater part is owned by Americans. The export of raw sugar to the United States in 1889 amounted to \$4,439,000, while the entire exports amounted to \$14,000,000."

Mr. Ike Rice, of Cincinnati, is probably aware by this time, that silence is golden. Mr. Rice lost a diamond pin and some money in Massillon, during a period of riotous living. Instead of preserving a discreet and solemn silence, Mr. Rice not only told his wife, but told the newspapers that he had been drugged and robbed, and that subsequently his pin had been returned to him through the mayor, incidentally intimating that the mayor was hand in glove with the authors of his misfortune. This naturally induced Mayor Reed to explain the circumstances, and in such manner that Mr. Rice will have some difficulty in squaring himself with his friends. The powers that be look with charity upon the misbehavior of many weak vessels, but when the erring ones try to saddle their sins upon those who would help them out of a tight place, it is right and proper that they should tell a plain unvarnished tale.

says: "Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves therefore are its only safe depository, and to render even them safe their minds must be improved to a certain degree. This, indeed, is not all that is necessary, though it is essentially necessary. An amendment of our constitution must here come in aid of the public education. The influence over government must be shared among all the people. The first stage of this education being the schools of the hundreds wherein the great mass of the people will receive their instruction, the principal foundations of future order will be laid here. Instead, therefore, of putting the bible and testament into the hands of the children at an age when their judgments are not sufficiently matured for religious inquiries, their memories may here be stored with the most useful facts from Roman, Grecian, European and American history."

JAMES G. BLAINE

The news that comes flitting across the country this afternoon, announcing the death of Mr. Blaine, quickens the pulse of every one, and we think reverently and sadly of the career of the great man gone. The true measure of his greatness will not be taken to-day. It may almost be said of him, as Stanton said of Lincoln: "He belongs to the ages!"

He has been abused like no other American. He has been loved like no other American. Yet out of the cauldron of politics his overwhelming qualities of intellect and heart were such, that as he lay upon his death bed, there was no one of his ancient enemies or detractors who would withhold from him the credit that was due to him as the foremost figure of his time.

Conrad Russ was 50 years of age, and nine years ago, in company with his wife and five children, emigrated to this country from Wurtemburg, Germany, and came straight to Massillon where he has resided ever since. He was a steady, hard working man, had many friends and for the past five years has been employed at the Massillon Rolling Mills, and lived in North Mill street.

The eldest son of Conrad Russ, in searching for his father's remains this afternoon in Newman's creek, found the cap and a little later one leg, which had been severed from the body just above the knee, was secured 200 yards below the bridge. A closer search is being made this afternoon and men will go into the water at the junction of the creek and river, where they expect to find the trunk of the body. Six weeks ago Conrad Russ had his life insured in the Branch No. 38 of the C. M. B. A., for the sum of \$2,000, and the first assessment was paid but one week ago.

CRUSHED BY A COAL TRAIN

CONRAD RUSS INSTANTLY KILLED THIS MORNING.

He was Crossing the Bridge Over New man's Creek When Run Down by an Approaching Train—The Body Disappeared.

At about fifteen minutes past six o'clock Tuesday Conrad Russ, a laborer employed at the rolling mill, while crossing the Newman's creek trestle, was struck by a C. L. & W. coal train and instantly killed.

Russ was on the night shift, which quits work at six o'clock each morning. After the whistle had blown, he started for home in company with Nicholas Leininger and John Dorff, who are also employed at the mill. The men walked along the C. L. & W. track until they reached the trestle, when Russ stooped to clean the snow from his shoes. His companions, noticing the approach of the train, hurried across the bridge, thinking that Russ had also observed it and would wait on the other side until the cars had passed. Russ, however, being very hard of hearing, failed to notice the coming train and started to cross.

He had just reached the center of the first span when the train caught him. Leininger and Dorff, hearing his cries, turned just in time to see the unfortunate man struck by the engine and crushed beneath the wheels. Immediately after the train had passed they rushed to the spot where Russ had disappeared, but with the exception of a few pieces of flesh and brain which were hanging to the ties, nothing could be seen of the body.

A closer investigation, however, showed that the body had been thrown into the creek, which, owing to recent thaws, had been swollen to a most the size of a river. Help was at once summoned and a thorough search made, but all efforts to find the body were fruitless.

The current of the creek is very swift, and it is the general opinion of the searchers that the body was carried into the river.

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THE BODY RECOVERED.

All That is Mortal of Conrad Russ Found in the Tuscarawas River

At about 9 o'clock this morning the searchers engaged in the hunt for the body of Conrad Russ, who was killed on the C. L. & W. trestle at Newman's creek yesterday morning, succeeded in recovering the trunk of the body. The remains were discovered by Philip Lux, near the east bank of the river just below the mouth of the creek.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the second leg of Russ was found in the creek near where the first limb was discovered by his son at 2 o'clock. The body was badly bruised and dashed but was not mutilated beyond recognition.

The remains were taken to the undertaking rooms of A. Heitger, in North Mill street to await the arrival of the coroner, who was in the city this morning but was called to Alliance to investigate another case.

Coroner Conklin returned to this city this afternoon and viewed the body of Russ at Heitger's undertaking rooms. His verdict will be accidental death.

Washington Won

At the meeting of Lincoln Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics, last night, an excellent literary programme was rendered. Reuben F. Maier read a history of Lincoln Council since its organization, Dr. Frank Seaman gave a select reading, and there were other interesting features, among which was a debate. The subject was, "Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln did more for his country than George Washington." The negative side, represented by Wm. Marlin, Chas. Ruth, W. W. Walker and George Blum, was victorious over the affirmative side, Dr. B. J. Miller, Gustavus Breckel, Henry Barrar and George Hardgrove. The next debate will take place in three weeks and the subject will be announced at the meeting next week.

Will Hear Padorewski.

Parties have been organized in Massillon and Canton to attend the Padorewski concert in Cleveland on Wednesday, Feb. 22. A rate of \$1.75 for the trip is made by the O. C. & S. railroad, tickets good on any train. A special train will return after the concert, and a special car will convey Massillon people over from Canton.

The Educational Exhibit.

The Stark County educational exhibit will be held in the assembly room of the high school, Canton, O., Feb. 9, 10 and 11. Hon. C. H. Workman, author of the Workman law, will address the teachers and their friends on school legislation, on Saturday.

Mrs. Abraham Bowman.

Mrs. Abraham Bowman, aged 77, died Monday afternoon at her home northwest of the city, from grip and rheumatism. Her husband has been dead several years. The funeral will take place from the house at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, burial in the West Brookfield cemetery.

August Dittmar.

Just received a fine line of slipper soles in all sizes at H. H. Pille's shoe store.

THE BONFIELD FARM CHOSEN.
The Agricultural Society Up in the Fair Ground Question.

THE LATEST.—At 4:15 Monday the society voted 11 to 5 in favor of purchasing the Bonfield farm.

S. A. Conrad and A. Pontius were appointed to meet the county commissioners and secure their consent to the sale of the present grounds and purchase of the new.

So far as the Agricultural Society is concerned, the matter is settled in favor of the Canton-Massillon site. Great credit for the victory is due to Mr. Conrad, who has been indefatigable.

SHE TOOK LAUDANUM.

MAMIE ROOF ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY HERSELF.

One-third of an Ounce of Poison Passes Her Lips—Another Attempt While in Charge of the Physician—General Dependency the Cause.

Mamie Roof, the young daughter of Adam Roof, whose residence is in East Main street, attempted to commit suicide, Tuesday, by taking laudanum. She had threatened some such step from time to time, and when she did not rise, Tuesday morning, her stepmother suspected that she had carried out her intention. She called neighbors to her assistance and sent for Dr. Penberthy, who lives across the street.

The girl was found in a semi-conscious state, and under her pillow was a bottle of laudanum. She had taken about one-third of an ounce—not enough to cause death. Restoratives were applied, and while the physician was at work she again seized the bottle, saying, "Let me alone; I want to die."

Dr. Penberthy dashed the bottle from her hand before she had swallowed more than a few drops. She has about recovered.

General dependency is the only reason assigned for her desire to end her life.

Justice Lamar's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President is expected this week to send to the Senate a nomination for successor to Justice Lamar. The impression is that he will select a man from the South.

A Card from Mrs. Reese.

ME. EDITOR: Would you please allow me a short space in your valuable paper to return my sincere gratefulness to the associates of my late husband in the railway postal service, for presenting me with a beautiful memorial containing a cabinet sized photograph of each of the four postal clerks who lost their lives in the horrible wreck at Shreve, O. The designs are appropriate in the railway postal service and is elegantly finished in hand work at a cost of \$1 each. Seven memorials were produced, one each for the four families, one for the chief clerk, office at Crestline, one for superintendent, office at Cincinnati, and one for the postmaster general, office at Washington, D. C. It is a token of respect I cherish very highly, and shall ever remember the donors.

Respectfully,

MRS. D. E. REESE.
NEWMAN, Jan. 31, 1893.

Has Bought the Jacoby Block

J. W. McClymonds has purchased the Jacoby block, next to the canal, in East Tremont street, through S. Burd.

A GOOD RECORD.—I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says Druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." I does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1 bottles for sale by Morganthal & Heister.

Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Buckton's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonies of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, drooping, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR ISAAC.

If the virtuous Isaac imagines that the true history of his escapade will remain untold, the following story, gathered from people who are fully acquainted with all his doings while in Massillon, will enlighten him somewhat:

Mayor Reed is especially indignant over the attempt of Rice to fasten the blame on others. The mayor says that it was a plain case of "a man out on a spree in strange town." The story, as obtained from Mayor Reed, Edward Fetzer and Gustavus Sailer, of the Sailer Hotel, is as follows:

Rice was a traveling representative of Bernheim Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, Cincinnati, arrived at the Sailer on Dec. 28, which is somewhat earlier than he himself claims. He began drinking soon after his arrival, and the following day, Thursday, he went into Fred Fetzer's saloon, near the hotel. He remained in town for several days and during that time drank heavily. At the hotel and at Fetzer's place, where he spent a great deal of time, he was advised to stop drinking, but he kept up his pace just the same. During his stay at the hotel he received two \$100 remittances from Cincinnati. To Gustavus Sailer who had made repeated attempts to assist him in sobering up, he gave \$50.00 of the last one hundred. This Mr. Sailer kept for him until his departure. He fully realized his condition and would

VIRTUOUS MR. RICE.

HE TELLS A PRETTY STORY TO A CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER.

A Labor Effort to Prove Collusion with Crime on the Part of Massillon's Police—The Local Authorities Upset Mr. Rice's Yarn Very Completely.

Mr. Ike Rice recently lost a diamond pin and \$150 in money while at Massillon. The story was kept out of print at the time, as the authorities were trying to run the matter down and did so successfully. Mr. Rice, who lives at Cincinnati, and who travels for a liquor house, went home, and instead of having sense enough to keep quiet as he should, wove the following interesting tale, which he thrust into the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette on Saturday:

MR. RICE'S YARN.

A week ago last Friday evening Mrs. Rice received a telegram from her husband informing her that he would return home the following night. He had been absent on a long trip through the state, and was burrying home. Saturday came and Sunday passed, and no tidings were received from the absent husband, and the wife, in alarm, telegraphed to Massillon, and learned that Mr. Rice was in a critical condition in the hotel in that city.

On Friday evening a week ago, after taking his supper at the hotel in Massillon, Mr. Rice met a fellow patron of the hotel, who asked Mr. Rice to take a drink with him.

"Old Pepper" whisky was ordered, but before the Cincinnati had a chance to drain his glass his attention was called by someone, and while his back was turned the drug must have been emptied into his drink. That is the last thing Mr. Rice remembers of the affair. When he returned to consciousness, more than thirty-six hours after the occurrence, he was lying in a room at the hotel and two physicians were waiting upon him. The hand some diamond pin was missing from his scarf, and eighty-six dollars had been purloined from his clothing.

THE TALE UNFOLDS.

It appears that after he was given the drug he walked into a little sitting room in the rear of the bar with his sociable companion, and there fell into a sound sleep. His valuables were safely removed, and then the stranger disappeared.

The proprietor of the saloon later in the night tried to arouse him, and failing, became alarmed and notified the police. Through letters found in his pockets it was ascertained that he was a guest of one of the leading hotels in the city, and he was accordingly removed to his room.

When Mr. Rice recovered his right mind he at once notified the authorities at Massillon that he had been robbed, and a mild effort was made to sift the matter down. Nothing was accomplished. The loss of the diamond pin worried him greatly, and he wrote a letter to the mayor of Massillon informing him that he would give twenty-five dollars as a reward to any one who would

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered This Week by Independent Investigators.

The condition of Robert Schimse remains unchanged.

Wm. Rodenberger has accepted a position on the C. L. & W. road at Lorain.

Paul Landgrebe, of Cleveland, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Penning.

Miss Gray, of Medina, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Robinson, in North Hill street.

Miss Helen Wales is spending the week with Mrs. W. S. Williams of Canton.

Revival services are being conducted at the U. B. church by Evangelist R. G. Ward.

Miss Artie Otto has accepted a position as book-keeper at Ed Rider's steam laundry.

Miss Maud Strobel, of Jamestown, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Samuel Oberlin, High street.

Albert Ellis has gone to Mt. Vernon to accept a position in a machine shop at that place.

S. Burd has sold to Winfield Lee, a lot in Charles Jarvis's addition, in S. Erie street.

Mrs. Fred Magee returned to her home in Pittsburgh after an extended visit in the city.

Mrs. Swan, who lives with Mrs. Lowry, in Navarre, claims to be a cousin of James G. Blaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider and family have returned from a week's visit in Barberville.

Bartholemew White and three members of his family, residing in Duncan street, are seriously ill.

Mrs. Caroline McCullough Everhard has issued cards for a reception to be given on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Mara H. Merwin, of Bellefontaine, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Miss Cynthia and David P. Merwin, in North Hill street.

Mrs. Werne, of Canton; Mrs. Wm. Lindesmith, of Alliance, and Mrs. P. Kane, of Orrville, attended the funeral of Mrs. John Bartel, sr.

Emil Schott and Miss Verona Koontz were married by the Rev. Thomas F. Mahon at St. Joseph's English Catholic church at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. James M. digan, who with her little daughter Helen, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrus, in the past month, returned to her home in Cleveland this morning.

Miss Maggie Fetzer was pleasantly surprised by a few of her friends, who came to have supper with her last evening, the occasion being the anniversary of her fifteenth birthday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartel died at her home northeast of the city, Sunday, at the age of 77 years, and will be buried from St. Mary's German Catholic church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The next lecture of the Epworth League course entitled "God's Country," will be delivered by the Rev. A. R. Chapman, of the M. E. church, in Music Hall, on the evening of February 9.

The officers of the Woman's Aid Society report that there is urgent need for children's clothing, shoes and stockings, especially for boys, and contributions can be left at the "Y's" rooms.

Probably the last hop at the Massillon Club before Lent will be given next Monday evening instead of Tuesday evening, as was originally intended. Preparations are being made for one of the largest affairs of the season.

Theodore F. Gelz entered the employ of the Ridgeway Burton Coal Company as a bookkeeper in their office, this morning. Mr. Gelz has been residing in Somerdale for the past two years, but his family will shortly return to Massillon.

Mr. H. O. C. Korthauer gave the first of the series of concerts under the patronage of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, at Akron, last week. He was assisted by Mrs. F. A. Seiberling and Charles Burnham. The Beacon speaks in the highest terms of the success of the affair.

The W. & L. E. trestle over the Ohio river at Steubenville, was badly wrecked last night by a heavy flow of ice, brought down by a sudden rise of water. The passengers were compelled to transfer, and owing to the unsafe condition of the bridge trains will not attempt to cross.

Mrs. Minnie Yessler, widow of the late Henry L. Yesser, the millionaire founder of Seattle, who went out of Massillon, Dr. Eugene Jordan and Dr. H. Martin Van Buren, have been arrested and charged with conspiracy. They are accused of destroying Mr. Yessler's last will in order to deprive certain beneficiaries of bequests.

The 7-year-old son of William Bee, who resides in East Oak street, is lying in a very dangerous condition, suffering from a severe attack of croup. The child's throat is swollen so that it is almost impossible for him to get his breath. An operation was performed by Dr. Neal Hardy this afternoon.

Josiah Royce, Ph. D. has just been raised from assistant professor of philosophy at Harvard University, to a full professorship. Dr. Royce is a nephew of James Bayliss, and in addition to his work at Harvard, and lecturing, has found time to write several readable books. The most recent has been out but a few weeks, and its title is, "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy."

While in New York recently, Mr. H. O. C. Korthauer was tendered a reception by Mme. Cappiani, the celebrated instructor in voice culture. Mrs. Frank Leslie Wilde was among the guests. Mrs. Bailey, an accomplished sister of Mrs. R. Butler, of Canton, both of whom are Mme. Cappiani's pupils, sang, and Mrs. Leslie read Joaquin Miller's "Canto of the Angels." Be sure you get Ayer's.

The Pennsylvania Company is build-

ing 100 of a new model of cars, which will be used for the Fair passenger traffic at the fair, 100 miles from Chicago. The trucks and floors are being built at the F. Wayne shops. The cars are built as gondolas with pia forms added to the ends. After the World's Fair is over, it is the intention of the company to cut off the tops and transform them into freight cars.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monders.

Prosecuting Attorney Bow is back from Columbus, where he went to see what could be done to relieve the various counties of the expense of building and maintaining armories. Under the present law, the county is obliged to build armories to the satisfaction of the adjutant general, wherever military companies are organized. As companies have recently been formed in Canton and Alliance, Mr. Bow says it will cost the county twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars to erect the required structures which will be at the Massillon, must then be kept up at county expense. As the troops are liable to be called out for service in any county, it is a clear injustice to compel counties which happen to contain companies to bear all of the heavy expense. Fifty-one counties in the state have a direct interest in the matter. Mr. Bow expects to draft a bill making the creation of armories a charge upon the state, and looks well to secure its passage without great difficulty.

Sebastian Hodel has been appointed administrator of the estate of Katharine Flane, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

W. W. Hazard to Charles W. Butler, lot 634 in second ward of Massillon, \$450.

John Zillard to Eliza Smith, 257 acres in Perry township, \$355.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank B. Moore and De la Burris, of Massillon.

Emil Schott and Verona K. Koontz of Massillon.

Tuesday.

Before the Stark County Agricultural Society adjourned, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the removal of the fair grounds to the Bonfield farm, providing the county commissioners would do their part.

The INDEPENDENT briefly mentioned this action. The full resolution requests the commissioners to buy the Bonfield tract, at a price not to exceed \$35,000, providing the present grounds, including about thirty acres, can be sold for \$30,000 without fences and buildings, which are to be removed. The commissioners are also requested to borrow \$25,000 at 5 per cent, to be applied by the society, to the improvement of the grounds. It is known that a majority of the commissioners are in hearty accord with the Agricultural Society, and the terms of the resolution will be promptly complied with.

The board met again this morning, at 9 o'clock. The owners of the Barnes tract were present, and in spite of the already adopted resolution desired the board to visit their site. This was voted down almost unanimously, and the directors then went to the present fair grounds, to look over the situation as there presented.

P. J. Palmer moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was decided to move the grounds to the Bonfield farm, but could get no second. The society is now at work revising the premium list.

THE PRICE A LITTLE HIGHER.

Sheriff Krider said this morning that he had the names of five Massillonians who attended the cocking match at Meyer's lake last week, and that but one had settled. He is starting officers out with warrants, to day, and the increased cost will fall upon the unfortunate.

The four shy and backward residents of Massillon, for instance, will have to pay a total of \$14 each, instead of \$10.60.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E. A. Beeson to W. K. Fogg, lot 1582 second ward of Massillon, \$400.

Jane Moore to Hester A. Arnott, 150 acres in Lawrence township, \$350.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

James McGuire, who burglarized H. P. Pilk's shoe store, was given a two year's sentence, yesterday, by Judge McCarty.

Samuel B. Stern has been appointed guardian of John E. K. Hammer, of Massillon.

A marriage license has been issued to William McAfee and Susana Hitcher, of Canton.

Frank L. Baldwin has been elected director of the Stark County Law Library Association.

Ed Aunding was fined \$10 and costs by Mayor Blake, "aturday, for assault on Ed White in Lyon's saloon about a week ago.

Wednesday.

The Toledo city council, headed by the mayor, will visit Canton on Thursday to inspect the brick pavements, and will be banqueted in the evening at the Hurford House by the Canton city council and the Shale Brick Exchange, jointly. On Friday morning the party intends to visit Massillon.

A FACTORY BURNED DOWN.

The Canton Wringers Company's plant in the eastern part of town was destroyed by fire, last night, the fire originating from causes unknown. The buildings were of frame, two stories high, and went very quickly. The shop was also occupied by the Meuser Piano Company, a small concern. The total loss is \$23,000 and the insurance is \$10,000 held by the wringer company, and \$3,500 by the piano company.

A marriage license has been issued to Harry A. Cogan and Bertha A. Snively, of Bolivar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

P. G. Albright to Mary G. Wilson, lot 51, 51st ward of Massillon.

George Cross to Eliza Cross, one lot in Bethlehem township, \$800.

To grow old gracefully one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy and contented; and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

DOING THE GREAT WEST.

JOHN MORGAN WRITES OF HELENA AND COUR D'ALENE.

An Observing Mountain Miner and What He Sees in the Mining Regions and Business Centers of the Country. Prices Paid for Mining Coal in the West.

On leaving Sand Coulee, I went first to Helena, the state capital. Helena is a town about two miles from the Northern Pacific depot, and built in a narrow gully between two steep mountains. Its main street is crooked, following the windings of the hollow, the object being to keep the main thoroughfare as level as possible. The lateral streets are very steep on both sides of the main street. It is anything but a beautiful city. There is nothing attractive in either its location, appearance or future prospects. Whatever importance it possesses is throughage, and prior to the advent of the N. P. railroad through these parts it took the lead in the territory, and was made capital. This distinction it is liable to lose before very long. Bozeman and Great Falls are its rivals for the location of the state capital. Either has a better claim to be the capital of Montana than Helena.

Benzon has the best claim of all, being situated as near the central habitable portion of Montana as possible, in the center of the richest agricultural district in the state, and surrounded by mineral districts of great promise;

it is certain it is entitled to considerate attention, like some of the ancient cities that have been celebrated in song and story.

I think it was in 1884 that a crowd of prospectors were travelling this way on their return toward the states from Carrizor or Fraser river. Tired and worn out by travel—Heleena is at least 1,000 miles from the nearest point in that country—they rested here for the night. While some of the gang were tethering the ponies and others preparing the camp supper, one of the number went down a gulch in the neighborhood with his gun and tried to a painful or the dirt. To the great consternation of that individual, the dirt was the richest known at that time. He went with haste to his companions and exhibited the result. On the following day the gulch had an animated appearance, as all hands were busy washing dirt and finding gold in abundance in reward for their labor. They named the camp the "Last Chance" in consideration of their forlorn condition when they arrived there. In the course of time the news spread and more people arrived, and from a wild camp it grew to be a city and the capital of the territory and state of Montana.

Leaving Helena, I went to the Cour D'Alene country. The central town of this district is Wallace. It is situated on a patch of ground about forty acres in extent, and is surrounded with high mountains. There are only two ways out of it, and they are occupied by railroads, whose beds are carved out of the rocks. Leaving Wallace I made for Spokan, over the now famous Cour D'Alene river and lake, where there was a rumor of several men being killed and burnt up during the riots last summer. Cour D'Alene lake possesses the finest scenery I ever saw. The Cour D'Alene district is very rich in mineral, silver and lead in particular, with some gold and copper.

Arriving at Spokane, I took the train for Reely and reached there safe in the month of September, 1891. Roslyn is located four miles from the main line of the Northern Pacific and nestles on a plain among the hills that flank the eastern base of the Cascade mountains. The Northern Pacific Coal Co. has three mines in operation at Roslyn—Nos 1 and 2 just outside the city limits, and No. 3 about one mile to the northwest. The coal seam is about four feet thick, with a draw slate varying from four inches to two feet on top of it. Where the draw slate does not exceed six or eight inches the miners take it down, when very thick they try to hold it. The price of mining is one dollar per ton of 2240 pounds, run of mine; gangways \$5.00 per yard, and air courses \$2.50 per yard. Why so much difference I never could see, from the fact that in some places both are identical, and it takes the same amount of labor to drive a yard of air course as it does a yard of gangway. There are places, of course, where there is a slight difference, when the draw slate is thin; then the gangway men have to take down some of the upper roof in order to make height; the air course men are not required to do that as long as the mule can crawl in and take their car out. The pitch of the strata here are about 15°, sometimes less and sometimes more. The gangways are driven across the pitch, or as level as possible and be self draining. The rooms are driven up the pitch and on the butt. The gangways are driven one hundred yards apart, which makes the rooms ninety five yards from start to finish. Each room has two tracks with one row of posts between them, and the full cars are let down and the empty cars pulled up on the gravity plan. There is no attempt made here to draw pillars, and about forty percent of the coal is left in. The capacity of the three mines, on a trial day in October, 1891, was 3,700 tons net, run of mine. The ventilation of these mines is a humdrum affair devoid of all system worthy of the name. The capacity of the fans are sufficient to produce good ventilation; but their efficiency is neutralized by a continuous current without any splits, and air courses that are too small for the quantity required without unnecessary loss by increased friction. The officers of the company are: John Kanzyer, of Streator, Ill., general manager; Alexander Ronald, formerly mine inspector of one of the Illinois districts, general superintendent; George Harrison, inside superintendent; Clay Wall (foreman), foreman at Nos 1 and 2; George Forsythe, inside superintendent, and Jacob Weatherly, foreman at No. 3. This means the list of officers in 1891; since then there has been some changes. Mr. Ronald resigned and Mr. Weatherly was killed in the explosion of last May, of which I shall have something to say farther on.

JOHN MORGAN

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

SPORTING NOTES.

New York has but two men, Crane and Keefer, under contract.

Bob Gilks, formerly of the Cleveland club, will captain the Mobile, Ala., club.

The representation to the National Assembly, L. A. W., is now based upon one representative in 100 members on the league's roll. It is proposed to cut this down to one in 300.

(OFFICIAL)

THE BLAINE FUNERAL.

BARRIERS SWEEP ASIDE BY THE WAVE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

Love and Interest in the Great Man Gone Transform the Private Service Into a Public Demonstration—All Business at a Standstill in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—It is impossible that Mr. Blaine should have a private funeral. Every effort was sincerely made to carry out his wishes whether expressed or understood, as well as the desire of the family. A mighty wave of public interest, however, had been gathering strength since Friday, and it swept away every restraint, and transformed the private services into a spontaneous and solemn demonstration of such proportions as rarely attends the last rites of the most distinguished dead.

All business, public and private, was suspended, and the parlor in the famous old Seward house proved far too small to accommodate the many mourners who gathered there, previous to the service at the church. The President was accompanied by Private Secretary Hatfield, Mrs. McKee and Lieutenant Parker.

A vast crowd surrounded the house, and the church as well. The singular good order and solemnity abundantly testified that it was deep regard for Mr. Blaine and not idle curiosities that brought the people out.

Mr. Blaine's will is said to leave all his property to Mrs. Blaine, making her sole executrix without bond.

AND HEADING THIS WAY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—At eight this morning the mercury registered twenty nine below. All points north-west report weather below zero.

THE ANTI-SCREEN BILL.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—The Thomas anti-screen bill passed the house by 63 to 3 last night.

The First Law of Nature.

This self preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroachments of disease a genuine medicinal safe guard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among maladies, against the growth of which Hostetter's Stromb Bitters affords efficient protection, disease of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great constancy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently,



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(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER IX.
A DESPERATE SITUATION.*"My hunchkuff," he uttered.*

Never was there a more surprised look on any man's face than on Mark's at the moment he discovered the men into whose midst he had fallen. He knew the range of the Confederate picket line and was unable to understand how this party could be a part of it. The men looked equally surprised at his appearance. Indeed they seemed more disconcerted at his sudden coming than at their being there. When he made his leap among them they were about to get into the boat, and one of them held the painter in his hand. Mark in a twinkling made up his mind that they were not pleased at his appearance. He determined to play a bold game. He had no definite plan when he began to speak to them—it came to him as he proceeded.

"What are you men doing here?" he asked in a tone that none but a soldier knows how to assume.

No one answered.

"What regiment do you belong to?"

No answer.

"Is there a noncommissioned officer among you?"

There was so much of authority in Mark's tone that it compelled an answer, and a respectful one.

"No sir."

"You men are away from your commands without permission. I can see that plainly."

The men looked guilty, but said nothing.

"You evidently don't know me. I am an officer in General Bragg's staff on an important mission of secret service."

He waited a moment to discover the effect of his words and then proceeded:

"It is a matter of the greatest moment that I get across the river at once. I want you men to pull me over and then report immediately to your colonel. Give me your names."

Without appearing to doubt for a moment that it would be obeyed, he called on the men successively, and each man responded with his name. There were five men, and as each answered he saluted respectfully.

"Now what regiment do you belong to?"

"The —— Tennessee."

"The old story," said Mark severely. "You men are doubtless from east Tennessee. You are deserters, trying to get back to where you came from."

Mark had hit the nail on the head. The men looked terror stricken. He knew, when he ordered them to pull across the river, that they would obey him gladly. And if they should leave them to report to their colonel, they would attempt to make their way north instead.

"Get into the boat, every one of you."

Every man got into the boat, and one of them took the oars.

"Now if you will get me over quickly I'll see what I can do for you with your commanding officer when I return."

Jakey was standing on the bank with his eyes wide open at this scene. Mark had been a hero with him; now he was a little less than a god.

"Do you want to get across the river, my little man?" asked Mark, as if he had never seen the boy before.

"Doin' I want ter? Course I does."

"Jump in then, quick. I've no time to lose."

Jakey came down and got in with the rest.

"Give way," cried Mark, and the boat shot out from the shore.

A dozen strokes had been taken before Mark, who was delighted at the success of his assurance, saw a sight that made his heart sink within him. A boat shot around Moccasin point from the eastward.

"God in heaven! It was full of armed men."

As soon as they saw the skiff with Mark and the deserters in it—for such they were—they pulled straight for them. In five minutes they were alongside.

"I reckon you're the men we're looking for," said an officer seated in the stern.

"Who are you looking for?" asked Mark, with as much coolness as he could assume.

"Deserters from the —— Tennessee."

Mark knew it was all up with him. His assumption of being on General Bragg's staff, which had been so successful a ruse, suddenly appeared to him halter about his neck.

"Hand over your guns," said the officer.

The guns were handed into the boat, all except Jakey's shotgun.

"That other one too."

"That's only a shotgun, captain," said Mark.

"Well never mind the poggin."

Every moment the deserters looked for Mark to declare his exalted position on General Bragg's staff, but no such declaration came. It seemed possible to them that perhaps he would not wish to disclose his identity to so many. At any rate they said nothing. Had it not been for his assumption Mark would have applied to the captain to let a poor countryman and his little brother pass. Had he done so it is quite possible that the men he had deceived, surmising that he was a refugee like themselves, would not have betrayed him, but Mark knew that besides this danger the officers, having found him in such company, would not let him go.

Mark's heart was heavy as the boat in which he sat was pulled slowly against the current to Chattanooga. He realized that there was now no opportunity for his wits, on which he usually relied, to work. He was in the hands of the enemy; he would not be released without a thorough questioning, and he could say nothing that would not tell against him.

On landing all were taken to the provost marshal's office. The soldiers acknowledged that they were members of the —— Tennessee regiment, but stoutly denied that they were deserters. They were Union men, some of the northerners who had been impressed into the Confederate service, or had enlisted for the purpose of flying to the stars and stripes as soon as they could get near enough to warrant an attempt. They were sent to their regiment under guard. As they were leaving one of them said to Mark:

"I hope you'll keep your promise."

Mark did not reply; he had cherished a hope that they would be taken away before anything would come out as to his assumption of authority.

"What prounce?" asked the provost marshal quickly.

"He's an officer on General Bragg's staff. You ought to know him, colonel."

"The devil!" exclaimed the colonel.

"Oh, I saw the men were doing something they were ashamed of, and I bluffed em to row me across," said Mark with assumed carelessness.

"Who are you?"

"I belong in east Tennessee."

"You don't belong to any such place. You're not southern born at all. You're a Yankee. I thought you were only trying to get north with these men; now I believe you are a spy."

"I'm a southern man, sarten," said Mark, with such coolness that the officer was for a moment in doubt as to his sureness.

"Let me hear you say New York."

"New York."

"New York," repeated the colonel ironically. "If you were a southern man you'd say Niew Yawk. I shall have to hold you for further information."

The men looked guilty, but said nothing.

"You evidently don't know me. I am an officer in General Bragg's staff on an important mission of secret service."

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"Hand over your guns," said the officer.

The guns were handed into the boat, all except Jakey's shotgun.

"That other one too."

"That's only a shotgun, captain," said Mark.

"Well, Jakey," said Mark, when they were together in their new quarters, "this looks pretty blue."

"Reckon it does."

"You'd better not stay here. Go out in the yard and I'll try to think up some plan. But I confess I don't see any way out," and Mark rested his elbows on his knees, and putting his face in his hands thought upon his perilous situation.

"Jest you don't worry," said Jakey. "I'll turn up shoo."

"Well, go out into the sunlight. Don't stay here. If they sentence me to hang I'll try to get them to send you home."

CHAPTER X.
THE RED SILK HANDKERCHIEF.



The men clasped hands, and Mark was led away between two soldiers.

Greatness underlying an uninviting exterior is often called out by circumstances. President Lincoln would not have been the "great emancipator" had he not been born in the nick of time. General Grant would not have become prominent as a soldier had the civil war occurred before or after he was of fit age to lead the Union armies, and Jakey Slack—well, Jakey would not have developed his ability as a strategist had it not been for his friend, Mark Malone, and the negro jail at Chattanooga.

Jakey was as incompetent to sit down and think out a plan for his friend's escape as he was to demonstrate a proposition of Euclid. He could neither add columns of two figures nor spell words of one syllable; indeed he could neither read, write nor cipher, the want of ability to read or write being a great disadvantage to him in his present responsible position. But the desire to help his friend out of a bad fix having got into his brain, from the nature of the case it simmered there, and then boiled a little, and simmered and boiled again. Like most people of genius, Jakey was unconscious of his own powers, but there was one person in whom next to Mark, he had great confidence; that was his sister Souris. Then came the thought that if Souris were only there she might do a heap." This led Jakey up to the problem how to get her there. The problem was too difficult for his young brain to solve, so he got no further until circumstances came to his aid, or may he not have had the germs of reason within him to go further without being definitely conscious of them?

When he left Mark he went out into the jailyard and began to stroll about with his hands in his pockets. To a casual observer he was simply a boy with no playmates who did not know what to do with himself. If any one had been near him he would have seen his little eyes continually watching for some means of communication with the outside world. Occasionally he would wander near the fence, first casting a sly glance at the jail. The fence was washing dishes by an open window in the kitchen, an addition built of pine boards to one of the United houses which formed the Slack dwelling. The sun was shining brightly, and morning glory she had trained up to grow about the window was fresh with dew. Souris's heart felt unusually light. The air was so fresh; the sun was so bright; the morning glory flowers had such a companionable look in them that Souris was very happy.

Suddenly there came to her a quick sinking away from the pleasurable sensation. A sense of danger crept in to take its place. Surely something terrible was about to happen.

"Will you give me your confidence, my man, or shall I proceed at random?"

"At random."

"If you think it best to trust me, I give you the word of a Virginia gentleman that I will not betray you, and I will do all I can for you. I am a Fitz Hugh."

He said this unconsciously of how it would sound to a northerner. In the tall, straight soldier, with black hair and eyes, mustache and goatee, bearing about him that something which indicates "the man born," he recognized the officer who had called at the Fains' in the morning he had left them—Captain Cameron Fitz Hugh.

As soon as he entered he beckoned the prisoner to follow him to a corner of the room apart from the others for consultation. It was not a convenient place for such an important interview, but one charged with being a spy was not likely to get many favors, and the exigencies of the case did not admit of such except the bare forms of justice.

"Will you give me your confidence, my man, or shall I proceed at random?"

"At random."

"If you think it best to trust me, I give you the word of a Virginia gentleman that I will not betray you, and I will do all I can for you. I am a Fitz Hugh."

He said this unconsciously of how it would sound to a northerner. To him it was simply a fact that he was a dishonest act. Mark understood him perfectly; indeed his counsel inspired him with every confidence.

"I would explain everything to you, captain, but my secret is not all my own. I would be perfectly willing to trust my fate in your hands if I could honorably do so. You will doubtless fail in your defense, but I thank you for the effort you will make."

The trial was of brief duration. The soldiers in whose company Mark was taken were called and testified to his having masqueraded as a staff officer. Knowing now that he was probably a Union spy, they would have shielded him, but they had already given up the secret. Mark was asked where he lived.

He had entered his name at the hotel as coming from Jasper, so he gave that place as his residence, but when asked what county Jasper was in he could not tell. The maps he had studied, being military maps, did not give the counties. Then some Tennessee soldiers were brought in—the town swarmed with them—who testified that they lived at Jasper and had never seen the prisoner there. The closing evidence against Mark was given by the recruiting officer with whom he had promised to enlist. Hearing that a spy had been taken, and suspecting it might be his promised recruit, he went to the courtroom and there recognized the prisoner. His testimony was sufficient. The court had made up its mind before the prisoner's counsel had said a word.

Captain Fitz Hugh seemed distressed at not being able to bring forth any evidence in behalf of the prisoner. When he arose to speak in Mark's defense, the court listened to him with marked attention and respect—indeed they were favorably disposed toward the accused. The captain was obliged to contend himself with warning the court against convicting a man of being a spy because his identity was not satisfactorily explained and on circumstantial evidence. He asked that the prisoner might have more time than had been given him in which to gather evidence in his behalf.

"Maw," he said, "Jakey's tuk."

"La sakes!" exclaimed the mother with a scream. "Air they goen ter hang him?"

"Don't know. The sojer's tuk too. Reckon they'll hang him, sarten."

"How'd y' know?"

Souris told her about giving Mark the handkerchief and its return "in de cause of freedmen."

"What shall we do?" moaned the mother, rocking in concert with her feelings.

"I'm goen ter Chattanooga ter find out."

"Whar dat?"

"On the Anderson road, close unto the Sequatchie river."

With this conversation was going on Jakey continued his efforts to find something at his feet. He picked up a stone, rolled in the handkerchief and threw them over the fence.

"What good dat dor?" asked the colored woman, picking up the missile of war.

"When Souris gits it she'll know."

"Will dat sabat de Union sojer's neck?"

"Mebbe 't mought, 'n mebbe 't moughtn't."

A GREAT STATESMAN A GREAT LEADER A GREAT MAN

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE IS DEAD.
America's Foremost Private Citizen Dies
Away After Weeks of Waiting and
Watching, at Five Minutes After 11
o'clock This Morning—Surrounded by
His Wife and Family—Dramatic Inci-
dents of His Career as Congressman,
Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State and
Presidential Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine died this morning, at five minutes after 11 o'clock. The master mind had long since gone to rest, and when the peaceful end came, the great man was surrounded by wife and children. The news spread instantaneously. For weeks a day and night watch had been kept upon the house, where the statesman lay dying, and when the long anticipated word came, it spread like a flash.

Those who were near and dear to him surrounded his death bed, and those alone. It was realized early this morning that the dreaded moment was approaching, and Dr. Johnson was hastily summoned. There was nothing he could do, however, to longer stay the hand of death, and every hope was at once abandoned.

Word was sent to President Harrison immediately after Mr. Blaine's death. At 11:25 the President and Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker walked over to the Blaine house, the President manifesting signs of grief. Postmaster General Wanamaker soon followed.

Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion. He was born at Indian Hill Farm, near West Browerville, January 31, 1830.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 27.—It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation."

The proclamation then gives a brief review of Mr. Blaine's public life.

The house of representatives and the senate have adjourned until Monday on account of Mr. Blaine's death.

Sympathetic telegrams are pouring into the Blaine mansion from all directions of the country.

HE DIED OF BRIGHIT'S DISEASE.

The physicians make this preliminary announcement of the cause of death: "Chronic interstitial nephritis from chronic Bright's disease, due to and associated with general changes in arteries of body and with dilation of heart. This condition was complicated with disease of lungs of tubercular nature."

The funeral will probably be Sunday and probably of a private nature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—When the news of Mr. Blaine's death reached here flags were hoisted to half mast on the City Hall and on the Tribune building.

MR. BLAINE'S CAREER.

On the first Monday of December, 1862, they met in the hall of the house of representatives a number of men about thirty years of age who were destined to play an important part in national life. Allison of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, Pendleton of Ohio, Randall of Pennsylvania and General Garfield were among them. But there was one who attracted attention from the very ranks of the house—the instant he entered the chamber. He was a man of noble proportions, of easy manner and perfect self-reliance. He had a splendid crown of hair of reddish tinge and a full beard of the same that his eyes attracted the attention of every one who saw him. They were large, luminous and resolute.

Sunset Cox, an old member was attracted to this man as soon as his eyes fell upon him. He asked who he was and said that this man would make his impress in the chamber. Mr. Cox was told that this man who had thus attracted him was a new member from Maine whose name was Blaine, and Mr. Randall, who knew him slightly, said: "He is a native of my own state, was born near the town of Washington, was educated in the college there, and I afterward found him in Philadelphia where he was a teacher." I have heard of him in Maine where he is regarded as a man of great prompt and high political ability.

Such was the impression which Mr. Blaine caused when he first entered the house of representatives, and if traditions are accurate his personality was as strongly made in contrast to his Republican associates at once as it was to Mr. Cox. He was only thirty-three years of age. A. Randall said, he had been ten years before a teacher in Philadelphia, and before that at a military school in Kentucky. He had taken his diploma at Washington college when barely twenty-one years of age, and while he was regarded by his teachers as bright and smart he had given no suggestion of the powers that were in him, so that these early friends bore him in mind while he was in obscurity.

His father, Ephraim G. Blaine, was a man of rugged force of character, and from him Blaine undoubtedly inherited the great moral courage and political audacity which have been characteristic of his political career. From his mother he inherited that wonderful intuitive capacity which has enabled him in moments of great crisis to act as though by inspiration. From her he also received that highly sensitive and emotional character which has been conspicuous in his political life.

Blaine's Early Life.

Of course Mr. Blaine would have developed wherever he located and in whatever calling he selected as a life career, but it was pure chance which made him the man from Maine. He met while a teacher, Mrs. Kentucky Miss Harriet Stanwood, who was also teacher. They were mutually attracted, and just after he had passed his majority they were married. She was a

Maine girl, and she induced her young husband to remove to her home and make it his abiding place.

Blaine's life in Philadelphia had been dedicated to journalism. He has said that he discovered by pure chance that he had some facility with the pen, especially in political discussion, but it could not have been pure chance. It must have been the impulse of the spirit that was in him. And acting upon this impulse he became a part proprietor of The Journal, a weekly paper published in Augusta, Me. The profits were not great, and Mr. Blaine was not compelled at least willing to accept employment as associate editor of the Portland Advertiser. The editor of that paper had detected Blaine's ability as a political writer and offered him \$1,200 a year, a large salary for that time and place. Blaine was not slow in discovering his strength and his value, and at the end of a year he asked for an increase of salary to \$1,500 and for a contract covering a period of years.

The proprietor, however, felt that he could not afford to pay this money, and Blaine returned to Augusta, determined to associate politics with his editorial work. He revealed extraordinary political capacity at once, was elected a member of the legislature and subsequently speaker, became chairman of the committee of his party and within three years was acknowledged prominent among the politicians of his state. Exactly the same qualities which brought him those marvelous tributes of respect and admiration which were afterward his lot won for him great victories in a state and community where politics prevail, where there has been a good deal of contention and where personal rivalry and to some extent jealousy have played their parts as dangerously as in some other states.

Blaine's Tastefulness.

Even thus early Mr. Blaine perceived that a politician—and he had unquestionably determined to make politics his life business—needed perhaps as other men to be free from money embarrassments. His resources began with great energy a business career which was brief. He procured some contracts from the war department for furnishing supplies to the soldiers, and while he was aiding the governor of Maine to the extent of his ability in recruiting and equipping soldiers he was also engaged in a perfectly honorable business of supplying the government with rations for the army. He did not accumulate much, but he got enough so that he had a home of his own in Augusta and a few thousands to his credit in the bank. He was for a time associated with business pursuits, and it was a serious question for some months whether he should not abandon politics and devote himself to business.

Those who knew Blaine's former years declared that he had cut the field of business as far as he was able to win a place in it. He wrote few and rehearsed no speeches. He was a master of good English, a ready thinker upon his feet, although he never spoke excepting upon a subject with which he was familiar. He possessed a spirit for invention and success and he indulged in it, and thus came about the verbal encounter with Roscoe Conkling which seems destined to be associated by tradition with the fame of both of them.

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Conkling had returned to congress, and there is little doubt that both he and Blaine as soon as they met measured each other

in many respects to command great popularity.

These very qualities made Blaine less in speech at times. He never practiced in any of these schools to win a place in it. He wrote few and rehearsed no speeches. He was a master of good English, a ready thinker upon his feet, although he never spoke excepting upon a subject with which he was familiar. He possessed a spirit for invention and success and he indulged in it, and thus came about the verbal encounter with Roscoe Conkling which seems destined to be associated by tradition with the fame of both of them.

Why He Went to Congress.

An emergency arose in the congressional district in which he lived. A committee was to be put in nomination. The nomination was offered to him, he thought, of course,

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THE MARKETS.

Monetary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.
Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1/2 to 2 per cent; last loan at 1 1/2 per cent and closing offered at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 43/4 per cent.
Sterling exchange is quiet and easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1,854 for 60 days and \$1,774 for demand; posted rates \$4,802/48 81/2, commercial bills \$4,832/4 4.87.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. Railroad bonds have been fairly active and firm.

The Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.
BUTTER. Flan creamy, 36c/3c, Ohio brands, 36c/3c; choice to fancy dairy and country cold, 36c/3c; 1/2 lb. in medium grades, 36c/3c; low grades, 26c/17c; cooking, 24c/16c; grease, 6c/8c.

CHEESE. Ohio, full made, 13c/12c; semi-mature, 10c/9c; New York, 13c/12c; fancy Wisconsin Swiss, 15c/15c; hambers, 14c/14c; Old Swiss, 14c/15c; hamberg, 10c/11c.

Eggs. Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 36c/3c; special marks, 36c; cold storage, 29c/21c.

POULTRY. Live-Spring chickens, 60c/6c per pound; good fowl, 60c/5c; ducks, 60c/5c; geese, \$1,162/23; turkeys, 10c/pound; dressed chickens, 50c/48c; per pound, ducks, 50c/48c; geese, 11c/10c; turkeys, 15c/15c.

WHEAT. No. 2 yellow, 33c/32c; No. 2 mixed, 32c/31c; mixed, 26c/25c; No. 2 yellow shell, 35c/34c; high mixed, 26c/25c; mixed, 26c/25c; 45c/46c.

OATS. No. 1 white, 40c/40c; No. 2 white, 39c/39c; extra No. 3 white, 38c/38c; No. 3, 36c/36c; mixed, 36c/36c.

FLOUR. "Johannes" choice, fancy brands, \$1,575/10c; standard winter patents, \$1,575/6.00; spring patents, \$1,575/5.00; straight flour, \$1,575/4.50; clear winter, \$1,575/1.50; Annex bakers, \$1,575/1.50; rice, \$1,575/1.50.

BAY. Choice timothy, \$17.50/6.00c; No. 1 timothy, \$13.50/5.00c; No. 2 timothy, \$12.50/4.00; mixed, choice and timothy, \$17.50/11.50c; packing, \$1.50/1.50; No. 1 feeding price, \$1.50/1.00c; No. 2 feeding price, \$1.50/1.00c; No. 3 feeding price, \$1.50/1.00c; wagon load, \$1.50/1.00c.

Last Liberty Live Stock Market.

ESTATE LIBERTY, Jan. 31.

CATTLE. Receipts, 1,000; Cattle good and fair, 1,000; sold at 100/- an increase of 10/- per cent over last week's prices; 5,250 head, good, \$1,90/-; 2nd, \$1,60/-; good butchers, \$1,85/-; 3rd, \$1,65/-; 4th, \$1,60/-; 5th, light steers, \$1,60/-; light stockers, \$2,85/-; 6th, fat cows and heifers, \$2,75/-; 15th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 16th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 17th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 18th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 19th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 20th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 21st, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 22nd, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 23rd, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 24th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 25th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 26th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 27th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 28th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 29th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 30th, fat steers and fat stockers, \$2,75/-; 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